

# Western Carolinian.

It is even wiser to obtain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the comb of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

Printed and published, once a week, by JAMES & CLARK,  
Publishers of the Laws of Congress.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1830.

[VOL. XL. NO. 41]

**PRINTERS.**—The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows:—  
Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the desire of the Editor. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Notices must be paid on all papers addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

## BY AUTHORITY.



**Laws of the United States:**  
Passed at the First Session of the 21st Congress.

NUMBER 59.

An Act for the more effectual collection of the import duties.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint an additional appraiser of merchandise for the port of New York, who shall take a similar oath, and have like power and compensation, and perform the same duties, with the appraisers now authorized by law to be appointed at that place.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint, not exceeding four assistant appraisers in New York, two in Philadelphia, and two in Boston, who shall be practically acquainted with the quality and value of some one or more of the chief articles of importation, subject to appraisement; to be employed in appraising goods in such manner as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and who shall take and subscribe an oath diligently and faithfully to examine and inspect such goods, wares, or merchandise, as the principal appraisers may direct, and truly to report to them, to the best of their knowledge and belief, the true value thereof, according to law; whereupon the principal appraisers shall revise and correct the same as they may judge proper, and report to the collector their decision thereon; but, if the collector shall deem any appraisement of goods too low, he shall have power to order a reappraisement, either by the principal appraisers, or by three merchants designated by him for that purpose, who shall be citizens of the United States, and cause the duties to be charged according to law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, whenever goods of which wool or cotton is a component part, of similar kind, but of different quality, are found in the same packages, if not imported from beyond the cape of Good Hope, it shall be the duty of the appraisers to adopt the value of the best article contained in such package as the average value of the whole; and if the owner, importer, consignee, or agent for any goods appraised, shall consider any appraisement, made by the appraisers, or other persons designated by the collector, too high, he may apply to the collector, in writing, stating the reasons for his opinion, and having made oath that the said appraisement is higher than the actual cost and proper charges on which duty is to be charged, and also, that he verily believes it is higher than the current value of the said goods, including said charges, at the place of exportation, the collector shall designate one merchant, skilled in the value of such goods, and the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, may designate another, both of whom shall be citizens of the United States, who, if they cannot agree in an appraisement, may designate an umpire, who shall also be a citizen of the United States, and when they, or a majority of them, shall have agreed, they shall report the result to the collector, and if their appraisements shall not agree with that of the United States appraisers, the collector shall decide between them.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the collectors of the customs shall cause at least one package out of every invoice, and one package at least out of every twenty packages of each invoice, and a greater number, should he deem it necessary, of goods imported into the respective districts, which package or packages he shall have first designated on the invoice, to be opened and examined, and if the same be found not to correspond with the invoice, the collector shall order, forthwith, all the goods contained in the same entry to be inspected; and if such goods be subject to ad valorem duty, the same shall be appraised, and if any package shall be found to contain any article not described in the invoice or if such

package or invoice be made up with intent, by a false valuation, or extension or otherwise, to evade, or defraud the revenue, the same shall be forfeited, and the fifteenth section of the "act supplementary to an act to amend an act, entitled 'an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed second March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes,' passed first March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three; and also so much of any act of Congress as imposes an additional duty or penalty of fifty per centum on duties upon any goods which may be appraised at twenty five per centum, or ten per centum, above their invoice price, is hereby repealed; and no goods liable to be inspected or appraised as aforesaid, shall be delivered from the custody of the officers of the customs, until the same shall have been inspected or appraised, or until the packages sent to be inspected or appraised shall be found correctly and fairly invoiced and put up, and so reported to the collector. Provided, That the collector may, at the request of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, take bonds, with approved security, in double the estimated value of such goods, conditioned that they shall be delivered to the order of the collector, at any time within ten days after the package or packages, sent to the public stores shall have been appraised and reported to the collector. And if, in the mean time, any of the said packages shall be opened, without the consent of the collector or surveyor, given in writing, and then in the presence of one of the inspectors of the customs, or if the said package or packages shall not be delivered to the order of the collector, according to the condition of the said bond, the bond shall, in either case, be forfeited.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collector to cause all goods entered for re-exportation, with the right of drawback, to be inspected, and the articles thereof compared with their respective invoices, before a permit shall be given for landing the same; and where the goods so entered shall be found not to agree with the entry, they shall be forfeited; and every importer, owner, consignee, agent, or exporter, who shall enter goods for importation, or for exportation, or transportation from one port or place to another, with the right of drawback, shall deposit with the collector the original invoice of such goods, if not before deposited with the collector, and in that case an authenticated invoice thereof, to be filed and preserved by him in the archives of the custom house, which shall be signed by such importer, owner, consignee, agent, or exporter, and the oath to be taken on the entry of such goods as shall be annexed thereto.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Assistant Appraisers at New York shall receive a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and those at Boston and Philadelphia, a compensation of twelve hundred dollars per annum, to be paid out of the proceeds of the customs, and the clerks, and all other persons, employed in the appraisers' office, shall be appointed by the principal appraisers, and their number and compensation limited and fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all forfeitures incurred by this act, shall be sued for, recovered, and distributed, according to the provisions of the act, entitled "an act, to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.—Provided, That the appraisers and assistant appraisers, shall in no case, receive any proportion of such forfeiture. And provided also, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to remit any such forfeiture whenever he is of opinion that no fraud on the revenue was intended.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That when ever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it may be necessary to carry into full effect the laws for the collection of the revenue, he may authorize the collector of any district into which goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to duty, may be imported, to require the owner, importer, or consignee of such goods, wares, or merchandise, to give bond, in addition to the bond now required by law, in a sum not exceeding the value of such merchandise, that he will produce, or cause to be produced, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the said Secretary, such proof as the said Secretary may deem necessary, and as may be in the power of the said owner, importer, or consignee, to obtain, to enable the collector to ascertain the class or description of manufacture or rate of duty, to which such goods, wares, or merchandise, may be justly liable.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of September next, all iron, manufactured for rail roads, shall be liable to the same rate of duty which is now imposed on bar or bolt iron of similar manufacture; and that all scrap iron shall be liable to the same duty that is charged on iron in pigs. Provided, That when it shall be satisfactory proved to the Secretary of the Treasury, that any of the said iron imported for the purpose of being applied in the construction of any rail road or inclined plane by any State, or incorporated company, has been actually, and permanently, laid on any such road or inclined plane; that then and in that case, he may allow to such State, or company, a drawback of the duty on such rail road iron so laid; or, if the duty upon the same shall have been actually paid, he may refund the same. Provided, such drawback or repayment shall not reduce the duty to be paid on such iron below twenty five per cent ad valorem, nor upon any less quantity than twenty tons.

A. STEVENSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
J. C. CALHOUN,  
Vice President of the United States and  
President of the Senate.  
ANDREW JACKSON,  
Approved, May 28, 1830.

NUMBER 70.

AN ACT to authorize the Register and Receiver of the St. Helena land district in Louisiana, to receive evidence, and report upon certain claims to land mentioned therein.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Register and Receiver of the St. Helena land district, in the State of Louisiana, are hereby authorized and required to receive evidence in support of the claim of John McDonough to a tract of land on the Mississippi river, bounded above by the lands of John D. Bellevire, and below by lands of Madame A. Duplantier, and said to contain about fourteen arpents in front; also, one tract of land, situated on the river Amite, alleged to have been originally granted to Domingo Assaratto by Governor Miro, on the eighteenth February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, containing thirty arpents in front, by forty in depth, under whom the said McDonough claims title.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Register and Receiver shall have the same powers, and perform the same duties, in relation to the said two claims, as was authorized and required of them by the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; and shall report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office an abstract of the evidence furnished in each case, together with their opinion thereon, that the same may be laid before Congress at the commencement of their next session.

Approved, May 28, 1830.

NUMBER 71.

AN ACT relative to the plan of Detroit, in Michigan Territory.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Governor and Judges of the Territory of Michigan, or any three of them, are required to make a report of the plan of laying out the town of Detroit, under and by virtue of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the adjustment of titles of land in the town of Detroit, and Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes," passed the twenty first April, one thousand eight hundred and six, one copy of which shall, on or before the first day of January next, be deposited and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Territory of Michigan, and another copy transmitted to the Secretary of State of the United States, to be by him laid before Congress.

Approved, May 28, 1830.

NUMBER 73.

AN ACT to repeal a part of an act, passed the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four entitled, "An act making provisions for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, approved the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "An act making provisions for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes," as makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause, at least once every year, the books of the offices to be examined, and the balance of public moneys in the hands of the several Receivers of Public Moneys of the said offices to be ascertained, be and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, May 28, 1830.

## MISCELLANY.

### Leopold of Saxe Coburg Saalfeld.

Prince Leopold, who now bids fair to become a Regent of England, is the younger son of the Prince of Cobourg, who at one time held a very important command in the allied armies. The subject of this sketch was born in 1790, and as soon as he was capable of serving, joined the Austrian Army, in which, after various services he attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. It is asserted by no other than the great Napoleon himself that he solicited from him the place of aid-de-camp, and it was merely accidental that he did not obtain it. A very different fortune had in that case awaited him. The post of aid, though it was sometimes a step to the further favors of the French sovereign, generally "laid on the shelf" its unlucky occupant.

Luckily for Leopold there was too great a crowd of German princes who where also applicants for offices of the same character, to be all gratified by the household arrangements of the Tuileries. He therefore remained somewhat in obscurity until 1814, when he followed the allied sovereigns to London. The events that followed this visit were of a different character. The poor German prince, whose necessities had driven him into the army for his subsistence soon became "the cynosure" of British eyes. The Princess Charlotte was 18 years of age, possessing a fine person, a cultivated mind and a most amiable heart. The Prince met her "in good society," and their acquaintance soon terminated in an affection, which was unquestionably an affair of the heart. She was at this very time destined to be the wife of the hereditary Prince of Orange. This personage was a great favorite with the English nation; he had pursued his studies and received a degree at Oxford, he had also served with credit in the army of Spain, and was evidently a sensible and pleased observer of their laws and customs. But

"Love rules the camp, the court, the grove," and the handsome Leopold became the object of the Princess' choice. She intimated the change in her feelings to her Father, who in this instance consulting the feelings of a parent rather than those of monarch, promptly assented to her wishes, and gave directions for the adjustment of the preliminaries to the marriage. It is said that when one of the English ministry called upon her to arrange some of the details of the settlement, she remarked there was a want of liberality in the propositions submitted to her, that she was "heirress to the throne of England, and that though about to marry Leopold she did not mean to merge her claims to the standard of those of Mrs. Cobourg!" The Princess was a high spirited woman educated with the greatest care, and particularly well acquainted with the history of her own country. She spoke with fluency, French, Spanish, German and Italian, performed well on the harp, piano and guitar, and drew with great facility and good taste. She possessed a susceptible and affectionate heart, and would have been the ornament of any situation in life.

The Prince having been naturalized by act of parliament, and raised to a handsome rank in the army, at length received the hand of his bride on the second of May, 1816, on which occasion the first kiss was bestowed by her on her royal father.

"The heart's high fealty  
Scarce pledged, still on the altar steps, her knee,  
Her nature rushed upon her, her tears out sprung,  
She rose, and round her sire her white arms flung."

Clarmont a very beautiful place was given them for their residence. 300,000 dollars were allowed them as an outfit, and 300,000 a year settled on them, 250,000 of which was to continue to Leopold if he survived her.

The English speak with enthusiasm of the happiness of the young lovers. They are represented as living solely for each other. They seldom left home except when their presence was

required at court, but passed much time in riding out together in the morning, visiting the cottages of the country people, in doing acts of benevolence and evincing good will to the poor.

After dinner they paired together, and the evenings were passed in reading or devoted to music.

To those of our readers who have heard with horror of the misery of high life abroad, it may not be unpleasing to mention that a picture of conjugal love could not here be found, more pleasing than at Clarmont.

The following lines were written by the Princess to be inscribed upon a snuff box which Hayter had ornamented with a portrait of Leopold, and which she intended to present to him. They give evidence of poetic talent of a very promising kind.

To Clarmont's towers, highland Echo's groves  
Where in the distant solitude embraced,  
By the soft windings of the client mole  
From courts and cities, Charlotte finds repose.  
Enchanting vale! beyond what'er the name  
Has of Achaia or Hesperia sung  
A vale of bliss! O softly swelling hills,  
On which the power of cultivation lies  
And joys to see the wonder of his soil."

High expectations were naturally formed of the future reign of such a woman, but her premature death in 1817, deeply disappointed them. The Physician who attended her shot himself, in despair it is supposed at his want of success in the treatment of her case.

The distress of her husband as might be supposed was severe in the extreme. A wife and a throne were at once lost to him forever. It is certain that his conduct has ever been that of a sincere mourner. It is well known that the sovereignty of Greece has been recently offered him, but the reasons for his declination, if sincerely given, are those which will do him honor.

It is thought that he will be included in the proposed Regency from his near connection with their heirs apparent, and that this has induced him to decline the honor of governing Greece. He is already Colonel of dragoons, a British field Marshal and knight of the garter. It is rumored that he is shortly to be made duke of Kendal. Kendal is a town in Westmoreland, and has already conferred the title of Dutchess on the famous Mademoiselle Schulemburg, whose ungainly appearance and swarthy skin did not prevent her being the favorite of George the 1st. One would think that with such a remembrance before him the Prince would prefer some other Dukedom. *Al. Da'y. Adv.*

### Dr. Johnson's account of a paper.

"I never derived more benefit or see more pleasure for the time," says Dr. Johnson, "than in reading a newspaper which has lately been issued from the Press. I do really believe that nothing adds so much to the glory of any country as a newspaper. Liberty is stamped legibly upon its pages, and even the FOLD is marked with freedom. Do you want to know how your country thrives? I point you to the press! There you shall find a piece perhaps, under the head of Legislative! Are you fond of Miscellany! Look there! of Foreign! there you will find it! what book can furnish such good accounts of our country—such wonderful, such extraordinary accounts of murder, robbery, accidents, marriages, frolics, anecdotes of our Irish English and Indian brethren and many other such things—such good as well as bad accounts from the Russians, Turks, Dutch, &c. Under all those considerations, who is there in this land of freedom, that will not attend to an object, so worthy of their regard?"

We had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Catlin's celebrated painting of the Virginia Convention. It represents that talented body as it was at the time when Mr. Madison presented the report of the Legislative Committee, exhibiting a distinct portrait of each member. It has been highly spoken of already, and we readily join in the general admiration of it. The associations connected with it, the presence as it were of Virginia's proudest dignity in the persons of her Madisons, her Randolphs, her Gilets, and her Leighs, and the occasion which called these sages and orators together render it the most interesting picture we have ever seen.

...John Day, Esq. senate, without oppo-  
 sition; Col. James Horton and James Galloway,  
 commons; John C. Gambill, sheriff.  
 ...Clement Marshall, senate; Joseph  
 W. A. Morris, commons; Joseph Mc-  
 ...David Newland, senate; Col. A. Ber-  
 ...Wm. C. Butler, sheriff.  
 ...James Guger, senate; William  
 James Weaver, commons; Nathaniel Har-  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...George O. Askew, senate; Wm. S.  
 ...Alexander W. McBane, commons;  
 ...H. Bond, sheriff.  
 ...James J. McKay, senate; John J.  
 ...Sister Lloyd, commons; Samuel  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...Joseph B. Hinton, senate; John  
 Williams, Saml. Smallwood, commons; Ste-  
 ...Orange, sheriff.  
 ...Wm. B. Hall, senate; John J.  
 ...Benj. Leonard, commons; No return for  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...Christopher M-chor, senate, with  
 opposition; Danl. M. Barringer, John C.  
 ...sheriff, commons; Wm. H. Archibald, sher-  
 without opposition.  
 ...Jonathan Lindsey, senate; Wil-  
 ...Bernard and Benj. T. Simmons, com-  
 ...T. B. Baxter, sheriff.  
 ...Caleb Perkins, senate; Thos. D.  
 ...and Abner H. Grundy, commons; Luke G.  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...Joseph Ramsey, Senate; Jos-  
 ...and N. G. Smith, Commons; Horace  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...L. B. Simmons, senate; Caleb  
 ...Marmaduke Fosch, commons; Josh-  
 ...Jameson, sheriff.  
 ...David W. Borden, senate; Tho-  
 ...Hall, John P. Jones, commons; Absalon  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...William Walton, senate; George  
 ...Wm. Jackson, commons; William D.  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...Wm. Murchison, senate; Alex-  
 ...McNeill, Alex. Baile, commons; John  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...James Kerr, senate; Little John  
 ...Stephen Dodson, commons; George  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...Rich'd. D. Spaight, senate; John  
 ...Bryan, Alex. F. Gaston, commons; Jame-  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...Stephen Miller, senate; William  
 ...Wm. C. Frederick, commons; Jame-  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...Random Harris, senate; Joseph  
 ...and William W. Wiseman, commons;  
 ...John Kenneday, sheriff.  
 ...Louis D. Wilson, senate; Har-  
 ...and Gray Little, commons; John Hal-  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...William P. Williams, senate, with  
 opposition; William Branch and Gideo-  
 ...commons; Henry G. Williams, Sher-  
 without opposition.  
 ...Wm. M. Sneed, senate; Jame-  
 ...Spencer O'Brien, commons; Leslie  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...John M. Dick, senate; Allen Pe-  
 ...Amos Weaver, commons.  
 ...Wm. W. Cooper senate; Wm. W.  
 ...John Willey, commons; James H.  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...Wyatt Moye, senate; James Harner  
 ...Uzale, commons; John W. Taylor, shiff.  
 ...Isaham Matthews, senate; Jesse A.  
 ...Thos. Nicholson, commons; Jame-  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...Jacob Hare, senate; John H.  
 ...Isaac Carter, commons; Richard G.  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...Wm. Shelby, senate; Thos. S. Sim-  
 ...Rastar Jarvis, commons; Henry S.  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...Wm. Welch, senate; Ninian E.  
 ...James H. Love, commons; Jame-  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...Pinckney Caldwell, senate; Jos. B.  
 ...Richard Allison, commons; Hiram Caldwell  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...Billey Wilder, senate; Josiah  
 ...Kedar Whitley, commons; A. S. Bal-  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...M. M. McDaniel, senate; Nathan B.  
 ...Owen B. Cox, commons; William Hug-  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...Wm. D. Mosely, senate; Allen W.  
 ...Council Wooten, commons; Walter  
 ...report, sheriff.  
 ...Col. Daniel Hoke, without opposi-  
 senate; Bartlett Shipn and Andrew H.  
 ...Esq. commons; Thomas Ward, sheriff.  
 ...James W. Guin, senate; Thos. Bel-  
 ...James Whitaker, commons; B. W. Bell  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...John Crump, senate; Jame-  
 ...Reuben Kendall, commons; John M.  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...Joseph J. Williams, senate; Jesse  
 ...William Watts, commons; Samuel S.  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...Alexander McNeill senate; William  
 ...and Dickerson Dowd, commons  
 ...McNeill, sheriff.  
 ...J. Blackwood, senate; W. J.  
 ...Col. Evan Alexander, commons  
 ...John Sloan, sheriff.  
 ...W. W. Boddie, senate; Col. Joseph  
 ...and Robert C. Hillard, Commons  
 ...W. V. Vick, Sheriff.  
 ...Wm. B. Means, senate; W.  
 ...Thomas Hill, commons; Gabrie-  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...C. W. Barnes, senate; R. B.  
 ...James Haily, commons; James H. Wood  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...William Montgomery, Senate; John  
 ...and ——— Ellison, Commons; Th. D.  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...Edward Ward, senate; Frederick  
 ...James Rowe, commons; Brice Fowcille, shiff.  
 ...Robert Vanhook, senate; Thomas  
 ...Thomas Lawson, commons; John  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...Marshall Dickson, senate; William  
 ...and William Clemmons, commons; J. S.  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...Henry Skinner, senate; Benj-  
 ...and Thos. Wilson, commons; Jame-  
 ...sheriff, without opposition.  
 ...Lemuel Jennings, senate; Tho-  
 ...and John M. Skinner, commons; Joshua A.  
 ...sheriff, without opposition.  
 ...David F. Caldwell, senate; Thomas  
 ...Richmond Pearson, commons; Fielding  
 ...sheriff.  
 ...Abraham Brower, senate; John  
 ...Abraham Brower, commons; George  
 ...sheriff.

**POLITICAL.**

*of a Farmer on the Tariff.*—We

**Showing why I write and what I intend.**  
**MR. RUSSELL**—I am a Farmer. Like my neighbors, I love good crops and good prices. The former I owe to the blessing of God and my own industry. For

I am led to this course of reflection from the strange state of things in which we Farmers find ourselves. As to crops, heaven be thanked! they are most plentiful. Hay, corn, potatoes, rye, barley, oats, wheat, abundant everywhere. Never was such a season. But then there are no prices. Labour has fallen a little, it is true. But product has fallen still more. So that after all we work much, pay a great deal, and get little. Why is this? How is this?

All this seemed reasonable enough.— So I asked him, "What was the remedy? How can this state of things be altered or prevented?" Now, you must know, our lawyer is a rare clever man, but has of late taken it into his head to turn Manufacturer; owns, I know not how many shares in the cotton mill; and takes an interest in every spinning jenny in the neighborhood. So he answered, off hand— "We must make a market at home. This nation never will be prosperous until we make all that we wear; and raise all that we eat. Manufacturers are the sole patrons of agriculture. Only get a snug population of five or six thousand artisans and manufacturers, in every twenty miles square of Massachusetts, and farmers will never want a market, and never complain of a price.— Congress are in the right way. Had that tariff passed last session, you would have heard no more of hard times, or bad prices."

I asked him, "What that word tariffiff meant; that I had always thought it would mean the most excellent thing for the former. For as I supposed, it meant, that our taxes were to be reduced; the word signify- ing as I understood it, in the original lan- guage, 'to tear off' so I supposed that our taxes were to be torn away; that it diminished." But our lawyer answered:

*From the Boston Com. Gazette.*

We have since seen an article in a New England paper which strongly corroborates these statements. Business there is represented as uncommonly active, and domestic goods of all descriptions as fast advancing in price and demand. Cotton goods, it is said have already risen from *ten to fifteen* per cent, and woolen from *twenty five to thirty* three.

Here then we begin to realize the effects of the prohibitory system. Here we begin to see the Tariff in its genuine character, and to understand its ruinous and degrading operation on the South. These effects have been always predicted. Now they will be felt.

What hope can we now entertain of an abandonment of the system? If the Tariff **filices** would not listen to us before, will they now? If they cling with tenacity to it, even when they made comparatively little, will they consent to repeal it now when they are likely to realize enormous profits? Can any, the most sanguine, expect that the majority will now listen to argument or entreaty; that avarice will relax in proportion to its gains; or that oppression will grow tired of plundering because of the dignified acquiescence of its victims? Is it not evident, on the contrary, that every principle of our nature—pride—avarice—ambition—the love of power—all conspire more forcibly than ever, to attach our oppressors to the *System*, and to rivet the base and degrading tribute on the South.

Charleston Mercury.

A Congress indeed! an assembly of  
Wild animals! Why, in its very Hall and  
Chambers a *Trough Bent* on plunder, rushes  
Forward, as *Marr's Roan* war horse to  
attack the *Siorra* of the foe: whilst others  
engage in the Chase: and one *Parson* of  
Broadhead, and *Little Wit*, but of *Arm-  
strong* and *Strong Powers* with a *Keer-  
Swift of Foot*, goes out to Hunt, and armed  
only with a *Kane*, attack the *Campden* or the

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

the United States Telegraph Extra.

From the United States Telegraph Extra.  
THE WEST-INDIA TRADE RESTORED!

The following extracts will show that

*From the New-York Evening Post of Oct. 1.*  
FROM ENGLAND.

The following extract of a letter from Francis B. Ogden, Esq. U. S. Consul at the Port of Liverpool, to Samuel Swartwout, Esq. Collector of the Port of New York, communicates this gratifying intelligence, together with the heads of the treaty, which, it will be perceived, is of a highly favorable character:

"Thus have we recovered, by the con-  
sisting measures of our venerable Pre-  
sident, and the talent, perseverance and  
trait forward course of our able Minis-  
ter here, all that was lost by the last ad-  
ministration, and all we have asked for  
into 1826.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.  
(An Opposition paper.)  
LATEST FROM EUROPE

August 27th, and London to the

ending of the 23d, containing Paris letters to the 23d. The most interesting item of intelligence to the American reader, is the **OPENING OF THE WEST INDIA PORTS** to our commerce. Though the papers are entirely silent concerning it, and though the fact was known to very few persons in England, we are in possession of such evidence as puts the question beyond all manner of doubt. A bearer of despatches has arrived in the Lapouche, who proceeds immediately to Washington, to communicate the news officially to the American Government. In the mean-time, it gives us great pleasure to be able to lay before our readers the following letter from a very intelligent source, addressed to the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:—

LIVERPOOL, 24. AUG. 1830.  
Your Minister, to his great credit, has succeeded in obtaining the consent of this Government to open the intercourse between the United States and the British West India Colonies, and it is probable that your President will, in a few days, after this reaches you, issue the proclamation contemplated in his Message last session: a Message which will, I think,

FROM THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.  
(A violent Opposition Paper.)

credit may be attached, that Mr. McLeod has finally succeeded in making some ar-

We have just seen the official despatches from Mr. McLane, our Minister at London, to the President of the United States, confirming the above news; and the proclamation announcing this interesting and highly important fact, may be expected to-morrow. *U. S. Tel.*

Charles X. and his family left Valognes

The population of Cherbourg went to meet the cortege on its passage, and preserved the most profound silence, not a city afflicted this family, which had fallen from so high a station. The Commissioners of the Government awaited the arrival of the family at the entrance of the bridge leading from the quay to the royal palace.

This Court ceremony and pomp, the last farwell of a useless guard, this silence of the numerous spectators, all these tragic circumstances gave to this scene a quite theatrical and tragic appearance.

From the first carriage alighted M de Damas, M. de Marnand, Madame de Gontaut, and the Duke de Guiche. They quickly stepped on board the ship. Madame de Gontaut, stopped before Marshal Maison, and said to him, "Oh, how cruel a thing it is, Monsieur le Marechal, to leave France." Her eyes were suffused with tears, and her whole countenance betrayed the deepest grief.

The Royal carriage contained Charles X., dressed in a plain blue frock coat, and a grey hat on his head; the Dauphin was dressed with an extreme simplicity. The Duke of Bordeaux, Madame, and the Duchess of Berry, who wore a man's hat and an amazon.—The Duke of Bordeaux was the first that alighted; the Dauphin led him by the hand, and gave his arm to the Dauphiness, whose features were inexpressibly changed. The countenance of Charles X. was dejected; his eyes seemed faded, but he preserved his calmness.

The expression of despair imprinted on the countenance of the Dutchess of Berry, baffled all description. She remained for some time motionless on the edge of the bridge, pressed the hands of an old officer of her household, and then suddenly flung herself into the packet.

The maritime authorities of Cherbourg, and the Commissioners of Government preserved, for a long time, a respectful but firm deportment towards the fallen Princess. This family, which in its slow progress towards the end of its voyage, and by the choice of places it reversed, seemed to retain some hopes, could now carry away the conviction that it was plainly and unanimously rejected by the whole population, without any injury or violence on the part of the latter.

A nucleus of the Guard, resembling an army, might, in case of need, have served as a rallying point to partisans of Charles the Tenth's authority, if Charles the Tenth had any partisans. But nothing moved the inhabitants of those provinces in their favor, where they had formerly sown the seed of civil war. Four Commissioners, without an escort, supported only by the moral force of public opinion, and, of their grand mission, succeeded to maintain the most profound tranquillity every where. The family of Charles the Tenth was thus enabled, before its departure from France, to contemplate the degree of degradation it had

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Amongst the individuals who accompanied the ex King were observed the Duke of Ragusa, Duke Amade de Polignac, the Duke of Guiche, Madame de Bonille, and some officers of the household. There are, in all, 63 persons of distinction. General Salan, who ordered their lodgings to be prepared, set out for Paris immediately after the embarkation.

The ships put to sea exactly at two o'clock. The pilot who carried the packet out of port returned about seven o'clock and reports that at the moment when the Princes saw the shores of France recede, they abandoned themselves to the most violent grief, and shed abundance of tears. Charles X. showed the most resignation of them all.

Nuns of the Ministers are said to be with the Royal Family.

The countenance of the Dauphin was remarkable by the contrast it presented, compared with the painful expression of the other members of the fallen family. His eyes twinkled—his mouth and nose being in a perpetual state of contraction, imparted to his physiognomy an air of joy that was incomprehensible to the spectators. An officer arriving from Paris approached him: "Well," said he, "are they quiet, Leander?" "Yes, Monseigneur, perfectly quiet." "Ah! ah! ah! and the Barrades?" "No trace of them remains to be seen." "Ah! ah! ah! they are not afraid of them?" The Dauphin then jumped about, and twirled as if the news gave him the greatest pleasure. The Dauphiness, who was no doubt aware how painful such interrogatories must have proved to the King and the other members of the family, abruptly dismissed the officer.

New York Courier & Enquirer.



## Salisbury:

OCTOBER 19, 1830.

Hayne, Hamilton and McDuffie.—The names of these three distinguished men of South Carolina are now endeared to the friends of civil liberty in the United States. When an indifference, almost universal throughout the Union, had prevailed so far as to suffer encroachments of the general government upon the reserved rights of the States, to be made without resistance except of the most feeble and ineffective character, and when every other voice was quieted from diversified causes, we hear these men, with all the enthusiasm and ardor of eloquence natural to lovers of liberty inciting their fellow-countrymen to vigilance and circumspection. Like faithful wardens on the ramparts they told of the approach of the enemy when afar off in order that preparations might be made to resist his coming. He has approached, an enemy the most perilous of all others to our constitutional franchises, a domestic enemy seizing upon our rights as free citizens, and where do we find these champions of freedom? He and indifferent to the dangers which surround their countrymen! No! They are upon the field. No effort is left unassayed to point the people to the hazard and jeopardy of their situation. They appear in the front ranks. They have made bare their bosoms to the attacks of cruel and un pitying enemies and have risked every thing held dear by men of distinguished abilities in the cause of constitutional freedom. But how have they been rewarded? Have they the gratitude of their countrymen, the most gratifying requital that could be made for self sacrifices to the good of our country? Have they had any manifestations of public approbation for the generous and disinterested support they have yielded in defence of the constitution? Have they had any active and operative assistance from the several quarters of the Union to sustain them in the trying struggle which is yet unrelaxed between the enemies and friends of the constitution? Have applauding smiles been tendered to them to animate and encourage them to hold out in their contest for the rights of man, for the rights of their fellow citizens and for the rights of their children? But have they not rather been reviled and condemned as enemies to the peace and happiness of mankind—as disturbers of good order and civil rule and ambitious disorganizers, seeking to be elevated on the ruins and degradation of their countrymen? Have not the most insolent and contumelious epithets been showered upon them by a vicious, infamous and degenerate press? Has not every act of their lives been traced, by these minions of Satan, dismissed from Pandemonium for the blackness of their crimes, to some ambitious and interested purpose? Yes! wretches! they have ranted against the glorious achievements of these favored sons of freedom. But their repose cannot be interrupted by the raven croakings of a distempered faction. Honest intentions and approving consciences chase all disquiet and turbulent feeling from their bosoms.

The efforts of these three eminent men of the South to preserve the equality which is secured to the several states of the Union by the constitution have been untiring and without abatement. They have guarded with sleepless vigi-

lance the Palladium of our liberty and when those opposed to our free government offered the gift like unto the wooden horse, with enemies concealed in its bowels to steal away the protection of our freedom, they cried out with one voice,

"Timeo Danare et dona forentes."

When the mighty Daniel, who has been likened unto the prophet Daniel, with unblushing impudence and hardihood taunted and rebuked the South for harmlessly uttering complaints against the wrongful oppression of her people, and threw down the gauntlet of mental strife, Genl. Hayne, the valiant knight of the South, girded on his armor and entered the list against this mighty and gigantic combatant, at whose appearance all other minds took fright and stood aloof, fearful of a conflict. It was a glorious rencontre for the South. Her fearful adversary was disarmed and humbled by the peering genius of this son of S. Carolina. The enchanting and soul-stirring eloquence of Hamilton, awakened the citizens of his native state to a full sense of their dependence. He told their oppressors on the floor of Congress that they were tyrants, reckless of the constitution and knowing no other restraint in their legislation than their own avaricious and covetous will. He told them they had violated the compact of the Union of the States and that they would impoverish and drive the Southern members to beggary, if the usurper's hand were not relaxed. He had the independence of soul to do these things which others either saw not, or feared to do. Even later still has the great mind of McDuffie displayed the enormities of legislative tyranny. He has convinced all whose minds are open to conviction that the injustice practised upon the South, disguised and concealed by the Calypso powers of the American system are ruinous and destructive of Southern prosperity. But they had as well have addressed themselves to the birds which sweep the ambient air or to the rocks which turn under our feet, for the appeal would be alike inoperative on each. Is there any reason—is there any justice—is there any kindness—or is there any humanity in thus impugning the motives of three distinguished patriots who have labored with so much zeal, with so much enthusiasm, with so much devotion for the good of the Republic? It is cruel, it is any thing else but commendable and praiseworthy to return rude reproach as a recompense for such generous daring in defence of the Magna Charta of our freedom and independence.

With what eagerness do those rebels who countenanced and supported the designs of the Hartford convention seize upon every little act of the State Right party and stamp it with the impress of treason? Do they hope by such management to annihilate the recollection of that insurrectionary body in the disgraceful attempt to affix the stain of sedition upon the recent struggle of the State Right party to impede the progress of unlawful legislation, and to retrieve the fallen condition of the Southern country, which is mainly attributable to the ravages and destructive tendency of the tariff? If so they are "wide off" from being rational in the holding of any such expectation. Patriotism can never be mis taken for rebellion, and a desire to perpetuate the union cannot be likened to a fixed determination to sever it unless a constitutional law was repealed. Where the necessity of drawing a parallel between two cases which will not admit of comparison? Our minds were not prepared to witness so much moral depravity in the Nation as a few months' public experience has revealed to us. We have too high an opinion of the good sense of the people to indulge the belief that one third of the conductors of presses really speak out their honest convictions with regard to the present attitude of the State Right party to the general government. Can they, without any kind of affectation, indulge the appalling belief that that party fosters designs hostile to the Union? Was not the inculcation of such a belief intended rather to detach some of the supporters and advocates of State Rights, thereby calculating to augment the numbers of those in the opposition? Was it not contemplated to cast a stigma upon the party and thereby prevent its future increase? For the life of us we cannot think favorably of this opposition which has been conducted in so illiberal a manner against the State Right party. The low, false and scandalous devices resorted to curtail its fair and legitimate influence, have impressed us most unfavorably of the good intentions of those who are arrayed against us, and the more we labour to throw it off the more indelibly does it seem imprinted upon our minds that every encouragement extended to such a junto would endanger the peace and security of the Union. We have thrown out these suggestions not intending that they should reflect upon the political principles which influence the action of any man, but entirely as a rebuff to the infamous charge that in the dissemination of the doctrine of State Rights the supporters of that party had in contemplation revolutionary designs. In that we trust we have been successful.

We confess judgment upon the charge of injustice brought against us by the Editor of the Camden Journal in misquoting the prices current of the Camden Market. But we lay all the blame to our "devil's charge" which is a favorite phrase with the Editor—we hope however he will pardon us for the plagiarism. We promise to attend more strictly hereafter to our "devil's doings."

Our readers will find by reference to an extra from the office of the United States Telegraph, to be found in another column of our paper, that the news of the opening of the West India Trade is official, and that the President was to issue his proclamation in conformity with the act of Congress, passed during the last session in contemplation of a pacific settlement of that question by our present Minister, Mr. McLean, to whom the gratitude of the American people is due for his unwearied assiduity in thus prosecuting the interests of his nation abroad. It is no doubt gratifying intelligence to a vast majority of the good people of the Union, but many there are who deny its utility to the commerce of the United States, and strenuously contend that it cannot benefit our trade. Those, our readers must know, are only the few who are the sycophantic admirers and blind followers of Henry Clay and his American system principles, and who are opposed to free trade. Their indifference about the opening of that valuable trade, which even under the heavy restrictions of the British policy has been nevertheless valuable to our shipping interest, grows out of obstinate and wounded pride which leads them to detract from every thing they could not originate themselves, or having originated could not conduct to a final and favorable issue. If it was a matter of no consequence, which is boldly asserted by the Adams and Clay party, why should they, when in power, have urged its importance at the Court of St. James? But they asked for the observance of a principle on the part of the British Nation which they disregarded, and did not even acknowledge at home. How contradictory was the policy of the late administration, or more correctly speaking, how much was it like no policy at all? They urged the wisdom of the policy of free trade before the British Court, but denied it in the Cabinet and legislative councils at home. They asked the British government to take off the restrictions upon the West India trade with this country, and were at the same time daily imposing them upon the British trade with this country. See the effects of a liberal policy towards that government. They immediately reciprocated the manifestations of friendship and unrestricted intercourse on the part of the present administration towards the English government. What better evidence can we ask of the advantages of free trade? More conclusive and convincing could not be adduced.

The Superior Court of Law and Equity commenced its session in this place on Monday week last, and closed on Saturday. Two criminals were tried and convicted. The first was negro Sam, charged with an attempt to commit a rape upon Mrs. Swink. He was arraigned and after the examination of evidence and argument of counsel the Jury brought in a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner's counsel moved for a new trial upon the ground that two of the Jury were nearly related to the prosecutrix Mrs. Swink, which was refused by the Court. The prisoner's counsel then moved in arrest of judgment upon the ground of legal defect in the indictment, which was likewise refused by the Court. The Court then proceeded to pass sentence of death upon the convict. His day of execution was fixed for Friday the 12th day of November next. The prisoner's counsel then prayed an appeal from the decision of the Court upon the alleged defect in the indictment which was granted.

The second, Abalom Gayler, charged with Forgery, was arraigned and convicted and sentence passed upon him. He appears to be an unfortunate, but a well educated and intelligent man. We have in our possession a brief statement of his case sent to the Judge, which is feelingly and elegantly expressed. His mind is certainly above the ordinary cast. This is the second time, the same individual but under a different name, has been tried and convicted of the same offence. We will publish his statement next week.

The Hon. Hugh S. Legare of Charleston, S. C. passed through this place on Thursday last on his return to that City.

The Hon. Abraham Rencher, arrived in this Town last week.

### A DIARY.

The Courier Francaise says that the new King of France had already demanded of the King of England the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena, to be deposited in the column of the Place Vendome.

A statement in the English Journals says that Prince Paul of Wurtemburgh has accepted the Crown of Greece.

It is said that John Quincy Adams will be a candidate for Congress at the ensuing election, in Massachusetts.

It is said that bets are making in London that the present Government of France will not stand three months. These bets, we presume, are based upon the report that the British Government will not recognize the new King. This would increase the ferment in Europe and something serious may grow out of it.

The Hon. Mr. Everett, a representative from the state of Vermont, has been posted by the Hon. Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, as a bar.

Mrs. Monroe, the wife of the Venerable Ex-London county, Virginia. Her virtues were those of the most estimable of her sex, and her memory will be embalmed in the affections of her relations, friends and acquaintances.

The President of the U. S. returned to a Salisbury City, from his visit to the West, on the 25th ult., in good health.

Judge Hay, of the Federal Court, and a Son-in-law of Col. Monroe, died lately at Charlottesville, Virginia. Judge Hay was a distinguished Lawyer whilst engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a sound and able politician, and a good writer. He wrote under the signature of "Hortensius." He wrote likewise the life of the distinguished John Thompson, that precocious genius who wrote the letters of Curtius of memorable note among the political essays of former days.

The returns from the election grounds in Maryland, as far as received, give a majority of twenty six against the present administration. A different result was not anticipated by those friendly to the present administration.

A fire broke out in New-York last week. Eighteen or twenty buildings were destroyed and several lives lost. The amount of property destroyed is not estimated.

It is reported that John Hare Powell and family (the great agriculturist) of Philadelphia were among the passengers and crew of the packet ship, Monongahela, which sailed for Liverpool in August last, and was lost at sea.

The Hon. P. P. Barbour has been appointed by the President of the U. S. Judge of the U. S. District Court for the District of Virginia, vice George Hay, dec'd. It is not known whether Mr. Barbour will accept the appointment.

### THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, Oct. 16.—Cotton (in seed, 32, clean 38, corn 62 1/2 to 63, flour 54 to 54 1/2, beef 3 to 3 1/2, bacon 8, molasses 45, lard 8, salt 1 1/2, sugar 11 to 12, coffee 12 1/2 to 16.

Charleston, October 9.—Cotton 11 a 12 1/2, flour 54 a 63, whiskey 27 a 34, bacon 7 a 8, hams 8 a 10, best kind of bagging 14 to 23, salt 44 a 50, corn 65 a 68, coffee 10 1/2 a 11 1/2. North Carolina bank bills 2 per cent discount; Georgia, 2 1/2 per cent premium.

Payetteville, October 6.—Cotton 10 a 11 1/2, bacon 9 a 10, apple brandy 40, corn 53, flaxseed 81 a 1.05, flour, new 4 a 5, molasses 26 a 28, sugar 84 a 11, salt 70 a 75, whiskey 37 1/2, wheat 75 a 80.

Columbia, Oct. 7.—Cotton 10 to 11 1/2, Flour 54 a 64, butter 25, bacon 8 a 10, lard 10 a 11.

Camden, Oct. 9.—Cotton 10 a 11 1/2, flour 57 a 74, out of the wagon, Camden Mills, 57 a 8, wheat 51-58, corn 75, oats 32, salt 62 1/2, whiskey 45 a 50, bacon 10 to 12 1/2.

### Wholesale and Retail STORE, AT CHERAW, S. C.

J. SCOTT & A. W. BRANDON, HAVE formed a Partnership for the purpose of MERCHANDIZING, buying COTTON and other Staple Commodities of the country. Their assortment of Merchandise will consist of

#### GROCERIES

of every description, on a large scale, so that Merchants from any part of the country convenient, can be supplied with any article of Merchandise which they may wish to buy, or order. In the Grocery line—such as

Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Tea, Spirits foreign & Domestic, Molasses, Bagging, Roping, Fish, Hats, Shoes, Saddles, &c. &c. &c.

in the Hardware line—such articles as Mill-Saws, Crosscut-Saws, Anvils, Vices, Hoes, Chains, Iron, Steel, Nails, Hammers

with every other article that can be mentioned, in addition to which they have a very extensive assortment of

#### DRY GOODS.

handsomely selected, all of which they pledge themselves to sell low upon very accommodating terms, either at Wholesale or Retail. 6-46 SCOTT & BRANDON. Cheraw, October 13th, 1830.

### Head Quarters,

SALISBURY, N. C. OCTOBER 15, 1830. HAVING appointed Mr. BENJAMIN CHATON, Adjutant and Mr. WILLIAM LOCKE, Deputy Quarter Master of the 63d Regiment of the N. Carolina Militia, the Officers will respect and obey them accordingly. E. YARBROUGH, Col. Com'dt.

### OFFICERS

YOU are hereby commanded to appear in the Town of Salisbury on the 30th of October, 10 o'clock, A. M. with side arms, for the purpose of having an Election, for Field Officers. By order of 242 E. YARBROUGH, Col. Com'dt.

B. CHATON, Adjutant.

#### LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Morganton, N. C. on the 1st day of Oct. 1830.

- |                              |         |                    |   |
|------------------------------|---------|--------------------|---|
| Alexander John               | K       | Leinback Louis     | K |
| Aaron, Servant of Doct. King | Roswell | Lavender N. Wm.    | M |
| R. W. Thomas                 | L       | Moon Fredrick      | M |
| Brown John B                 |         | Murphy William     | M |
| Ballew C John                |         | McWraith P. Jos.   | M |
| Barber Thos.                 |         | Morris John D.     | M |
| Barnhart John                | D       | Moody Charles      | P |
| Dyson William                | E       | Patton James       | P |
| Dean William                 | F       | Putt John          | R |
| Epley John                   | F       | Richards William   | S |
| Fox John                     | H       | Spaikes Benjamin   | S |
| Fox Austin                   | H       | Swann B. John      | S |
| Haywood Charity              | H       | Arreels William    | S |
| Hue Josiah T.                | H       | Singleton S. Thos. | S |
| Hardrick Berry               | 3-23    |                    |   |

### Humphreys & Stockton.

ARE now receiving and opening in Salisbury, at the corner house South West of the Court-House, well known as James Linton's old stand; and at their old stand a general assortment of

#### FALL GOODS,

comprising almost every article in the dry Goods line, a large supply of

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Saddlery, Hardware, and Cutlery, China, Glass and Queens ware, Stoves, ware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

- 4000 lbs. Coffee,
- 4 Hogsheads Brown Sugar,
- 300 lbs. Leaf Sugar,
- 6 Boxes Bunch Raisins,
- 2 Boxes Almonds,
- 2 Boxes Chockolate,
- Best Imperial & Young Hyson Tea,
- Cheese, Coharas and Nails assorted, &c. &c.

The citizens of Irredell and the adjoining counties, are invited to call and examine their assortment, as every inducement in the way of variety, and extreme lowness of price will be presented to them. They hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of that patronage for which they feel so much indebted to a liberal and discerning community. Statesville, Oct. 15, 1830. 543

### TIN PLATE WORKMAN WANTED,

CONSTANT Employment and good wages will be given to a first rate

#### TIN PLATE Workman

of steady and industrious habits, one who is accustomed to work on Tinner's Machines. DANIEL H. CRESS. Salisbury, October, 1830. 4117

### Five Dollars Reward.

LOST on Friday evening, the 15th inst., on the main road between Stoke's ferry and Salisbury, a roll containing between forty five and fifty dollars, as well as I recollect, with the money are 1 or 2 ten dollar bills, and the balance five and four dollar bills and perhaps some small change. Also one note on Charleston Bank, for thirty-six dollars; one on Stephen Airk for five dollars; one on Abraham Lott for one or two dollars, and one receipt from Laurence Brinkley for about twelve or fifteen dollars. The paper that it is rolled in is first in a white piece and then rolled in a coarse piece of yellow wrapping paper. Any persons finding the above roll and delivering it to the subscriber shall receive the above reward. 3443 JOEL KIMBALL. October, 16th, 1830.

### 144 B OFFICES of Philadelphia Ale,

just received and for sale by

AUSTIN & BURNS.

### Hampton & Palmer,

HAVE formed a partnership, as Watch and Clock Makers, Silversmiths and Jewelers, for the purpose of carrying on the business, in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury. They occupy the New Shop, built by James B. Hampton, adjoining his dwelling—on Maine street, 6 or 7 doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully Repair all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them to perform well; And are prepared to manufacture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descriptions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance will be promptly executed, and safely returned according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept constantly on hand, and sold low for cash. JAMES B. HAMPTON, JOHN C. PALMER. Salisbury, April 2d, 1830. 13

James B. Hampton tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the public, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to himself individually; and respectfully asks a continuance of it to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B. Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; as his new arrangement makes it necessary old scores should be settled up.

### No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him before ten days before May Court. A. TORRENCE. April 17th, 1830. 15

### Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county Court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. JAMES WISEMAN, } Ex'rs. SAM'L HARGRAVE, } August 13th, 1830. 3317

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

### Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time. Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant, HENRY A. CLINGAMON. Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21

## POETRY.

BY HENRY KIRK WHITE.

*Supposed to have been addressed by a Female Lament to a Lady.*  
 Hark, then weep for the Maniac's woe,  
 And thou art fair, and thou, like me, art young;  
 Oh! may thy bosom never, never know  
 The pang with which my wretched heart is wrung.  
 I had a mother—once—a brother too—  
 (Beneath yon yew my father rests his head);  
 I had a lover once,—and kind, and true,  
 But mother, brother, lover, all are fled!  
 Yet, whence the tear which dim thy lovely eye?  
 O! gentle lady—not for me thus weep.  
 The green sod soon upon my breast will lie,  
 And soft and sound will be my peaceful sleep,  
 O! then and pluck the rose while they bloom—  
 My hopes lie buried in the silent tomb.

## New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN

Has the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, at his old stand in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of  
**New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods,**  
 Direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and selected by himself, from the latest importations for the Spring of 1830. Which he offers as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in Stores. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. 13  
 Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

## Removal.

**THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,**  
 RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Curry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, to a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of  
**TAILORING,**

after the newest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice.  
 All kinds of Cutting out of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style. 15  
 Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

## Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will carry on the

**Cabinet Making Business,**  
 in the House formerly occupied by Thomas Holton, as a Tavern: The house is on Main Street a few doors east of the Court-House, where he will carry on the above business more extensively than ever was done in this place.

The materials shall be of the first quality, and his work executed in a durable, fashionable and elegant style; and his prices shall be moderate to correspond with the times.

Orders from a distance, for

**Sideboards; Bureaus;  
 Dining, Breakfast, Card and  
 Ladies' working Tables;  
 Secretaries, and working Desks;  
 Candle Stands, Wash Stands,  
 Bedsteads, &c.**

will be executed on short notice, and strictly in accordance with directions.

The subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, and hopes he will merit it.  
 HORATIO WOODSON. 32f  
 July 14th, 1830.

N. B. H. Woodson, returns his thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and hopes it will be continued.

## Medical College

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Lectures of this Institution will be resumed the second Monday in November, and continue until March.

Anatomy, John E. Holbrook, M. D.  
 Surgery, James Ramsay, M. D.  
 Institutes and Practice of Medicine, S. Henry Dickson, M. D.

Maternal Medicine, Henry R. Frost, M. D.  
 Midwifery, and the diseases of Women and Children, Thos. G. Prioleau, M. D.  
 Chemistry and Pharmacology, Edmund Ravenel, M. D.

Pathological and Surgical Anatomy, John Garner, M. D.  
 Demonstrator of Anatomy, John Wagner, M. D.  
 HENRY R. FROST, Dean.  
 August 23d, 1830. 1044

## Rowan County.

**Superior Court of Law,**  
 APRIL TERM, 1830.

MARY CHAMBERS vs. Henry Chambers.  
 Petition for divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made 4 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for Rowan county, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, Hy. Giles, Clerk of said court at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1830. 4/40

HY. GILES, c. c.

## JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
 EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,  
 AT THIS OFFICE.

## New Goods.

ALEXANDER & COWAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they are now receiving and opening at their Store in Statesville, (the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Shepherd & Simmonds) a general assortment of

**Fresh and Seasonable Goods,**

consisting of almost every article usually kept in Stores, which were selected with great care, by W. F. Cowan of the above firm, and purchased for Cash, from the latest importations in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Ark; all of which they are determined to sell as low for Cash as goods of the same quality can be purchased any where in this section of the State. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine, bear prices and judge for themselves. Cotton and other merchantable produce taken in exchange.

They would also, respectfully present their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received of them and hope by close attention, candid and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

ALEXANDER & COWAN.  
 N. B. Those owing the late firm of W. F. Cowan & Co. will please call and settle the same by cash or note, in order that they may be enabled to close that concern. A. & C.  
 Sept. 7th, 1830. 6m160

Female School.

THE female Seminary, under the superintendence of Mrs. M. A. Caldwell will commence on the 1st Monday in November next. 642

## EBENEZER DICKSON, Boot and Shoe Maker!

EBENEZER DICKSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Salisbury, and the neighborhood generally, that he has purchased out the Shoe makers' shop owned by Thomas Mull, Jr. and that he will carry on the business as usual in the same house, where he will be glad to accommodate the old customers and such others as may choose to call on him. His work shall be elegant and substantially executed. His materials are of the first order, and his workmen the very best that can be procured any where. His work shall not be excelled by any for neatness and durability.

He keeps shoes of all sizes and qualities on hand where strangers passing thro' who may wish to be supplied with shoes, boots, &c. can procure them as cheap as they can be purchased in this section of the country.

He has sent on by Mr. Geo. W. Brown, merchant of this place for a supply of Northern seal leather of the first quality. 33f  
 Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1830.

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber has opened a shop in the above line of business, first door above Mr. Jones's Tavern, and formerly occupied by Peter Krider, as a shoe shop; where he is prepared to furnish the surrounding country with all kinds of furniture in the above line, such as

**Sideboards, Secretaries,  
 Bureaus, Corner Cupboards,  
 Breakfast & Dinner Tables,  
 Ladies' Cribs, &c. &c.**

He has in his employ two or three first rate workmen, and the best of timber, selected by himself. The subscriber hopes by due attention to business, to receive that share of patronage which merit deserves. 27f

WILLIAM R. HUGHES.  
 July 12th, 1830.

Stop the Thief & Impostor!!

A MAN who called his name Tate, exchanged with me about two weeks since a horse which proved to be stolen property, and for which he received a dark bay stud colt about five years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, with one eye out. In addition to the horse, he received twenty-five dollars, as the difference of value between the two horses. The subscriber warns all persons from trading for said horse, as he was fraudulently obtained. Five dollars reward will be given if the thief is arrested and lodged in jail so that the law can take hold on him. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a dark skin and thin visage, with his front upper teeth out. JOSEPH PACK.  
 Fulton, Aug. 6th, 1830. 31f

The subscriber would respectfully solicit the Editors of papers in this part of the State to take some notice of the description of the thief, since they will confer an obligation upon the community at large.

WAGONERS,  
 Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocers and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville April, 1st 1829. 11

Taken Up and Committed.

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 17th instant, a Negro boy who says his name is John, and belongs to Arroy Cowhorn of Granville county, N. Carolina, and left his master some time in May last, in the State of Georgia. Said boy is about 22 or 23 years old, common size, dark complexion, 5 feet 7 inches high, speaks quick when spoken to. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. F. SLATER, S. J.  
 Salisbury, 17th, Sept. 1830. 57f

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 Salisbury, 17th, Sept. 1830. 57f

## J. MURPHY,

Is now receiving and opening at his store in Salisbury a large and fresh supply of almost every kind of

## GOODS.

suited to all seasons of the year, new style and patterns of the latest importations, selected by himself and won with much care in Philadelphia and New York and bought wholly and entirely for cash. Purchasers and the public are invited to call and examine the assortment. As every inducement in the way of variety and extreme lowness of price will be presented to them.

J. M. Hopes that by unremitted exertions together with the assistance of attentive and careful store-keepers to merit a continuance of that patronage for which he feels so much indebted to a liberal and deserving public.  
 Salisbury, Sept. 14, 1830. 3m148

## Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing one hundred NEGROES, for which they will pay a liberal price in cash. Application may be made, either by letter or in person, to JAMES HUTE, in MORGANTON, or JAMES HUTE in SALISBURY, who will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may wish to exchange Negro property for cash. JAMES HUTE, JOSIAH HUTE, 35  
 June 22d, 1830.

## Salisbury Races!

THE Races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Wednesday, the 27th of October, and continue three days.

First day; two mile heats, free for any horse, mare, or gelding;  
 Second day; mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of preceding day;  
 Third day; county purse, three best in five, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, raised and owned in the county of Rowan.

SAM'L JONES, Proprietor. 642  
 15th Sept. 1830.

## A Steel Grey Overcoat Lost!

A Steel Grey Overcoat belonging to the subscriber was left in Charlotte or on the road between this and Charlotte. Any person who can give any information relative to it, or who may have it in their possession will please address a note to Jas. B. Hampton of this place who will send for it. 36 PHILIP WHITE.

## LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, on the 1st day of Oct. 1830.

A  
 Thomas Alba  
 Mary Arnold  
 B  
 Jacob Brown  
 Michael Baker 2  
 William Barber  
 John A. Bakus  
 John Bass  
 William Brown  
 Shubal Blanding  
 Davitt Beaver  
 William Brandon  
 Marcus D. Bostwick  
 C  
 Isaac Cowan  
 Jacob Canble  
 Sarah Cowan  
 Thomas C. Crump  
 John A. Campbell  
 Matthew Chaffin  
 Barnabas Crosby  
 Mary Cook  
 Rowland Crump  
 John Cline  
 Willie Coats  
 Lydia Cozort  
 William Collins  
 John A. Coats  
 D  
 Joseph Dobbins  
 Mary M. Dickey  
 John P. Duncan  
 David Dowland  
 Michael or Henry or  
 William Deer  
 Mary Dodd  
 Sarah Dinkens 2  
 E  
 Joel Ellis  
 John Fothery  
 Rush Findley  
 Moses Fort  
 George Frick  
 G  
 Thomas Gheen  
 F. R. Gibson  
 Flora Gillespie  
 Elizabeth Gheen  
 Richard Gillespie  
 Joseph Gordon  
 Charles Griffith  
 John Garner  
 Joseph Graham  
 Geo. H. Gheen  
 H  
 Thomas Huger  
 Anthony Hatch  
 Richard Harless  
 George Herron  
 William G. Hudson  
 Cinderella Hix  
 Isham Hanes  
 Daniel Hand  
 Eli Huger  
 Turner Harrison  
 Henry Hess  
 John Hollibaugh  
 Elizabeth Henderson  
 B. D. Haden  
 William Hightower  
 Saml. Hart  
 Martha Hodgins  
 John Hall  
 Saml. Huie  
 William H. Henderson  
 I  
 John Newland  
 William Nesbitt  
 N  
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 Azariah Pack  
 Jacob Pool  
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 Daniel Verble  
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 Augustus R. Warner  
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 Grumberry Gaither  
 Crawford & Gaither  
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 Nath. Journey  
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